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weakest at this point. As he approaches the modern period he displays less and less detachment and is guilty of errors of fact and interpretation: of fact when he places the Canadian preferential trade concessions to Great Britain in 1894 instead of in 1897 when it came from a liberal government as the first instalment of a downward revision of the tariff; of interpretation when he suggests that the rejection of the preferential policy by the government of Great Britain was the cause of the reciprocity negotiations between Canada and the United States in 1912.

In the redefinition of relationships between Great Britain and her great colonial dependencies which will follow the present war, students who desire an exposition of the historic English Conservative point of view will find it in Mr. Holland's work.

D. A. MACGIBBON

BRANDON COLLEGE

American Labor Unions. By HELEN MAROT. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1914. 8vo, pp. xi+275. \$1.25 net.

This book is a presentation of "the labor union point of view of labor union policies and methods." As such, it is in its purpose much the same as Mitchell's *Organized Labor*, though the two books differ very considerably in content and organization. It contains chapters on the American Federation of Labor, the Industrial Workers of the World, the railroad brotherhoods, and the various policies of labor unions.

The purpose of presenting "the labor union point of view" is laudable because of the difficulty which isolated economic groups have in understanding each other, and the difficulty which "the general public" has in understanding and dealing with union policies and methods. But purpose alone does not make a good book; it must be accurate and authoritative. This book fails in accuracy in several important respects.

Collective bargaining, which is the cornerstone of most union policies, receives no definite consideration. It is mentioned only incidentally, in connection with other policies. This defect alone would invalidate the book, for there can be no understanding of unionism, in most of its forms, apart from an understanding of the nature of collective bargaining and the reasons for insistence on collective bargaining. It is almost inconceivable how such an important policy could have escaped explicit consideration.

The author states that the American Federation of Labor claims social support on the ground "that the interests of labor and capital are

identical" (p. 136). Contrast with this the statement made recently before the Industrial Relations Commission by the president of the American Federation of Labor: "The economic interests of the employing class and those of the working class are not harmonious"; and he added that he knew of no way in which harmony, in the full sense of the word, could be attained. Disagreement with Mr. Gompers on such a fundamental proposition as the harmony of interests throws further doubt on the accuracy of the book.

In spite of explicit recognition of important differences in the three national organizations, and implicit recognition of important differences within each of these organizations, there are many generalized statements in regard to "the union point of view" or "the attitude of union men," as though there were one consistent attitude or point of view common to all members of labor unions.

Genetic treatment of unionism is not apparent in this book. It is generally understood at the present time that a policy or organization can be thoroughly understood only by a study of the conditions giving rise to it. Such a point of view is not taken; there is almost entire failure to mention the social conditions out of which unionism has arisen. The presentation is confined, on the contrary, to bare description of policies and organizations, with a minimum of genetic interpretation.

On account of these defects this is not a good book to put in the hands of general readers. But a person who had been, as has the author, for nine years secretary of the Women's Trade Union League of New York could hardly write a book on unionism without supplementing our knowledge of unionism. The best chapters are those on the organization of women, industrial organization, and scientific management.

E. H. SUTHERLAND

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE

Corso di scienza delle finanze. By LUIGI EINAUDI. Turin: E. Bono, 1914. 2d ed. 8vo, pp. 1+1010. \$4.00.

A course of lectures on finance and taxation which the author has been delivering since 1909 as a member of the faculty of the University of Turin is here offered to the public in the form of a stupendous volume. An earlier publication of these lectures appeared in 1911, but the present edition includes the lectures given in subsequent years.

After two introductory chapters which deal with the general nature and difficulty of the subject, the first part of the book treats of the